

Vol. XXXIX.

Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, May 6, 1871.

No. 22

**Maine Farmer.**

HOMAN &amp; BADGER, Publishers.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

## Permanent Farm Improvements.

The great fault with our farmers, generally, is, that they carry on their farms, with too little regard to system. They work hard—few classes of men work harder—but in consequence of not having a well considered plan to guide them in their labor, it often proves a sinecure and profitless. This doing over and over, year after year, which should be done but once, is the bane of our farming. It is wearing out the farmer with hard work, exhausting the fertility of his land and preventing any real improvement in agriculture. Notwithstanding the advancements made in recent years, not only in appliances for performing the various methods of culture in a better manner, but in the employment of intelligence to direct these appliances; there is still too much slipshod farming among us. Our farmers plan only from year to year—a great many of them do not even plan the operations of the season until the season compels them to do something, when, in six cases out of ten, they put in their oats and corn, beans and potatoes simply because they must have something to live upon. Instead of sowing their fields with a due regard to the principles of rotation of crops, they sow and plant, year after year, just where they can get the easiest chance, and in just about the same way. Instead of building some new and permanent fence, each year, so that in a few years their farms will be completely enclosed, and they are relieved from the burden of temporary fence building, they spend days and days in patching up scare-crow fences which is little better than additional brush is put on it than it was before. Instead of keeping their farm buildings in good trim constantly, doing some repairing or improving yearly that will make them better and add to their permanent value, their buildings are constantly depreciating in worth, until they need so much done to them that it will hardly pay to do it.

Now this is a fair picture of too much of our farming—not only in Maine, but throughout the greater portion of our country. And a radical change must be put in operation before we can expect any real and wide-spread improvement in our system of agriculture. There will be no radical change in mark contrast to the above, and these will serve as incentives to others—but the general improvement so much desired must come from a well-laid, far-reaching plan on the part of every man worthy of the name of farmer. If every farmer would each year prepare one field in so good condition that it would not need doing to it for several years following, improving separate fields year after year in the same way he would soon have his farm under so good a state of cultivation that no hungry fields would cry out for fertilizers faster than he could supply them. So, too, with fences, and implements, and stock, and buildings. If each year some new fence is built that will not need rebuilding for twenty-five years; some needed implement purchased that will, with careful usage, be as good as a dozen years hence; some building repaired or enlarged to meet the growing demands of the farm, or permanent improvements in other directions carried out, all the result of a careful plan—real advancement in farming, progress that will contribute to the farmer's wealth and relieve him from the drudgery of performing useless labor, will be plainly manifest, and our State relieved from the shock of so much farm labor which "profits nothing."

## Cleanliness as a Medicine.

Several correspondents have forwarded brief articles in reference to the disease in pigs, as reported by one of our subscribers at Pittston; but having already given three or four letters in response, we feel compelled, from the crowded state of our columns, to withhold their favors. It is worthy of remark, however, that in three communications a now before us the writers all speak to one point, and in very much the same language—the importance of keeping the issues free and open. These issues are located back of and a little below the knee joint; and upon their being kept free depends the health and life of the animal. These issues serve to drain off the superabundant fluids and humors of the body, and sometimes from their being much in the filth and mud, or from a diseased condition of the system, these pores become obstructed, and when this occurs the animal fails. At such times scrub with soap suds, give good food, pure water, fresh earth, plenty of exercise, charcoal, rotten wood, grass, weeds, &c., and a care will speedily follow.

## Matters at Orono.

During the past and a portion of the present week the students at the Agricultural and Mechanical College have been enjoying a brief vacation previous to the commencement of the long or concluding term of the present college year, which will continue until August. Mr. Farrington, the new Farm Superintendent has assumed the duties of his position, and is much liked by the students. He is spoken of as a gentleman of culture and force of character, and one who will add strength to the institution. The new boarding house is now completely finished, and occupied by the students. It is in charge of Mr. Reed, the newly appointed steward and wife, both of whom are unceasing in their attention to the wants of the students, and who are rendering themselves very popular. The new dormitory building is being finished and steam heating apparatus put in. Some accessions to the number of pupils are expected this term.

## A Note from Nova Scotia.

We thank our friend and agent, Dr. Geo. T. Blaney of Graville, N. S., for some of the Nova Scotia seedling pear "Granville Belle," and cuttings of the Victoria currant and Fanshaw raspberry. In return we have forwarded, as requested, a portion of the new improved American Imperial Sugar Beet seed, and have recently received from Mr. Peter Henderson, the noted Seaman and Florist, of Hantsport, Nova Scotia, two fine specimens of the Starkey apple. Dr. Blaney writes: "I have two of the Victoria currant bushes which cover a space of two hundred square feet and last year gathered from them at least a barrel of fruit. Your agent, Mr. Reed, has highly recommended the Fanshaw pear. I hope it will give us much pleasure and satisfaction as it has me. I have tested it for two years."

## In Memoriam.

Although we announced the death of Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham in our news department last week, we feel that we cannot let the outside of the FARMER next succeeding the date of his decease, go to press without some mention of his real love for farm work and his eminent services in behalf of improved agriculture in our State. He was familiar with every branch of farm operations from actual participation therein, and as he remained a friend but a short time before his sudden decease, although he loved preaching he also loved to "feed and brush and tend his own stock, with his own hands." Whenever away from his beloved "Fairview"—one of the finest locations in Maine, (where his farm operations if not always carried on under his own eye, were always carried out from his own directions), where he had gathered one of the best herds of cattle, he still turned to it, to that place of all others he loved most on earth. He did much by his pen to awaken the farmers of our State to better modes of practice and to the keeping of better stock, and his initials were frequently recognized in connection with some of the best articles in our own and other agricultural journals. His name has been honorably connected with our State Agricultural College, and his zealous labors in connection with its establishment have been recognized by every friend of the Institution. At our State and county fairs he was a prominent exhibitor, and if he did not always bear away the prizes, was always the same courteous and enthusiastic seeker after the right. He had no sham gentility, but could recognize the hard-preserved farmer wherever he met him; and his love for farm life and farm labor was as genuine as it was spontaneous. His genial countenance and hearty shake of the hand will never be forgotten by those who knew him; and his influence in behalf of improved husbandry will long be felt throughout our State.

## Recent Farm Literature.

*The Apple Culturist.* A handsome volume with the above title, from the practical and fertile pen of Mr. S. Edwards Todd, well known from his many substantial volumes on different branches of the great art and science of agriculture; has been upon our table several weeks, awaiting notice. We call the attention of all interested in the agricultural capabilities of Aroostook, to the article on the cultivation of corn in that country, which appears in our present issue from the pen of Hon. Parker P. Burleigh, State Land Agent, who has resided in the county over thirty years. The yields of which he writes, are, we venture, seldom surpassed in any part of New England, and the mode of preparing the seed in one which we earnestly recommend to all who grow this crop.

## Communications.

*A Farmer's Vacation—No. 2.* Prof. Fernald of the Industrial College, said that after having taught young men through his course of study, he had no time to turn him out among the farmers that he might observe their practices and compare the results. Thinking a little while directed observation might contribute something to the stock of knowledge, about something else, he turned his attention to a course of leisure enjoyment to a practical farmer fresh from his own field of operations, as well as the student fresh from his books. I decided to spend a few days of leisure in the country, and as I am compelled to neglect my advantages as a dispenser of knowledge, I took a trip in 1859, and from that date to the present I have been as far north as Caribou and Fort Fairfield every year. I have, therefore, had a better opportunity to see what the practical farmer does with his land, and the farmers whose business calls them here, to know the vicinity of their own homes. During these past twelve years many changes have taken place, as the march of emigration has increased, and the number of settlers in this part of the country has increased. My first trip was in 1859, and from that date to the end, it is packed as full of information as ever the author's school-boy pockets were of "Sweet Boules." There is not a dull page in the book, nor one that does not tell something about the subject that is needful for every orchardist to know, in the entire book. It is profusely illustrated with new engravings, and is one of the handsomest books for the farmer that the American press has yet produced. New York Harper & Brothers, publishers. Sold by Bailey & Noyes, Portland; Clapp & North, this city, or sent postpaid by the publishers on receipt of price, \$1.50.

## Answers to Inquiries.

*Horticulture.* Hall C. Burleigh, Fairfield; G. & G. Underwood, Payne's; Geo. E. Shores, Waterville, and W. P. Blake, W.erville, are among the most prominent breeders of Herefords in this State. The main question in your inquiry is one depending upon many circumstances and conditions that we cannot answer it satisfactorily without a better knowledge of the circumstances and conditions that you have given. If in a subsequent letter you will state these we will endeavor to answer.

## Use of Plaster.

(J. E. S., Gorham.) You can very easily ascertain the value of plaster as a top dressing on your grass land, by sowing a few pieces of seed, and applying a piece of ground upon which you have sown the seeds. The result of this simple trial will determine your future use of it in this way. Grass land is sometimes benefited by being rolled early in the spring. It presses the grass roots into the soil and makes the surface of fields more uniform. Do not do it, however, when the feet of oxen hauling the roller settle into the turf.

## Prices of Poultry.

(Subscriber, Cornville.) We can give you no information in regard to who have fancy fowl for sale, from what is contained in our advertising columns. If you will refer us to the number of the FARMER containing the article about which you want additional information we will endeavor to furnish it to you.

## Fancy.

(For the FARMER.) Talk about Farming—No. 8.

The eastern farmer here is undoubtedly the most important crop grown, perhaps, in the world, that in order to better their condition they can do, to get a good market for their produce.

In the stables were a dozen cows, a part of them Ayrshires, and the others Jersey; five horses belonging to the estate, and thirteen boarders.

The feed for this stock was English hay, corn fodder, turnips, and straw, with a small quantity of corn meal and short corn.

This is run through a feed mill, and is fed to the cattle upon the manure.

The feed is believed to be much improved by this preparation, and stock thrive upon it much better than upon dry feed. Connected with the stable are the hen houses and the boiler room for cooking the feed for swine.

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 6, 1871.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER  
\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if paid within  
Three Months of the date of Subscription.

All payments made by mail will be  
on the 1st day of each month, and will be  
made in cash, or by check, or in bank notes,  
or in any other form of payment. The  
price of the paper must be paid in full  
before it can be sent to us. We will  
not charge the post office to pay  
the postage on your bill, and will not  
charge you for money's worth  
paid him.

No subscriber desiring to change the post office  
name of the paper must communicate to us  
the name of the office to which it has been previously sent,  
otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Advertisers' Notices.

Mrs. S. N. TADDE will visit Kennebec County during  
the month of April.

Mr. W. D. MURRAY will canvas Penobscot County dur-  
ing the months of April and May.

Mr. EDWIN G. BREHMER will call upon our sub-  
scribers in North Peabody and Androscoggin during  
the months of April and May.

Mr. C. H. WILKIN will call upon subscribers in West  
Somerset during the month of April.

Dull Times.

It is not a little incongruous that the new paper, that great engine of civilization, whose prosperity befriends intelligence and well-being among the people, should thrive most on the various illus that afflict humanity? It has been said that nine-tenths of the disasters that befall mankind. So the newspaper, which is the history of the hour, delights in spreading before its readers the most harrowing details of wars, of battles, of pestilence, of accidents, of crime, of destruction of every kind—in short of the failures of civilization.

On such food the public feeds, and with constant indulgence the appetite for horrors grows until even mild and benevolent people are quite disatisfied if their papers ever fail to supply them with some such master as a bloody battle, a heart-rending accident, or a diabolical crime.

But it won't do to go any further in this direction, for we are already on the brink of a philosophical discussion of the nature and causes of evil—and nine-tenths of our readers, we dare say, hate philosophy. We simply wished to remark that since the conclusion of peace between France and Germany, the adjournment of Congress, and the consequent subsidence of questions belonging to national politics, we are seriously threatened with a few weeks of dullness. The little war that we are waging around Paris cannot give us much excitement after the great war that so shortly preceded it. The echoes of the strife at Washington over Summer and San Domingo, and between Butler and anti-Butler, have hardly died away, yet they are stale enough already. A great calm has fallen upon us, and the daily papers are already gasping for a breath of the wretched brooks of monotony.

Dull times, dull times. But we have them in no cause for lamentation. The man who wrote "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," was quite right if he meant that activity is better than lethargy. But if he meant that comission is better than quiet, he was wrong. Say rather, "Happy the people whose annuals are dull."

In the steady old State of Maine dull times are the rule, yet we would not exchange places with Mississippi or France. Long live to the State of Maine, and long may her annuals be dull.

NATIONAL ASYLUM AT TOGUS.—A correspondent of the Portland *Press* tells what he saw on a recent visit to the Military Asylum at Togus. He says:

"I found at the Asylum a large herd of animals of all kinds, most of them being a recent purchase of Gen. Tilton, now commanding at this institution. Conspicuous among the number were the celebrated Jersey Bull, Dan, Esq., of Hamilton, Mass., who is the Dutch or 'Holstein' Bull, Hollander, from W. W. Cheney's herd, of Belmont, Mass. These two, with a few others, are the best bulls in the world, and prove of great benefit, as they are fine representatives of the different strains of blood."

The General has also added a few choice pure-bred animals of the Alderman, from the herd of Francis B. Ladd, of Watertown, Mass., who have done things in the Alderman line. The new stables recently built are models, and the apparatus for heating and steaming food at a small cost is a great improvement.

Locally we have found some fine horses of the different breeds, but one sow of the Yorkshire breed took all my attention, being the finest specimen I ever saw, and her stock will be a great improvement on anything else.

The following are the officers of the Home: Mrs. A. Lambard, President; Mrs. Daniel Williams, Vice President; Mrs. R. D. Rice, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas S. Lang, Secretary.

From the annual report of the Supervising School Committee of Augusta, we learn that the whole number of children registered in the several schools in summer, exclusive of the village district, was 729, average attendance 576; number registered in winter schools, 676; average attendance 567; number of male teachers 5, female teachers 26; average wages of male teachers per month, \$31.64; of female teachers per week, \$4.67; average cost of teachers board per week, \$2.25.

The sum of \$4,146.16 was expended under the supervision of the Committee in the several districts, for school purposes, and only \$392.72 expended for building and repairs.

The Committee regret that "a little has been accomplished to perfect the common school system, and in some instances our well-meant efforts, by the consistent and many course of his life and actions—always the result of sincere convictions, by the honorable purpose and earnest efforts of the persons engaged in every public service, have not been fully realized." They will be a great improvement on anything else.

A look through the statistics of the year past shows that the new stables recently built are models, and the apparatus for heating and steaming food at a small cost is a great improvement.

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At the quarterly meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held in this city on Wednesday last, as we learn from the *Journal*, there was an interesting discussion in regard to the condition and requirements of the cause of temperance in this community. Among the various topics touched were the apparent apathy and looseness of public sentiment in respect to liquor selling, at the present time, among influential and business men, and even among many of the professed temperance men of the country, the difficulty experienced in our courts in securing the conviction of rumsellers, on account of the rusty sympathy; the sparing away or baring important witnesses to leave the State or secret themselves when the case comes up for trial; the "hot heads," such as "fashionable" shops, saloons, and cigar and beer saloons, for making drunkards of our young men, which are springing up numerously in our villages and cities; sometimes even women, are often seen in a state of intoxication in our streets. These various subjects were commented upon, and the question asked, "What is to be done to destroy the destroyer of our people?" Various remedies were suggested. It was argued that we must not look to any political party to abolish the traffic, but that all good citizens who have the love of the people of our country at heart, should take hold of the master hand and use all means for the promotion of the cause of temperance.

Mr. W. H. Cochran, Esq., of Compton, C. E., the celebrated breeder of nest stock, shipped by the steamer *Nestorian*, from Portland on Saturday 29th ult., two fine animals from his herd, destined for Norfolk county, England. One was a bull, eight months old, which girted about five feet, and the other, a two-year-old's old, heifer, which girted six and a half feet. The price received for the bull was \$800 guineas, (\$900), and for the heifer \$500 guineas (\$600). These cattle were of the famous Bates short-horn breed, of which Mr. Cochran is the only owner on this continent, and the price brought were probably never before realized in America for nest animals of their size.

The Governor and Council have refused to petition for a pardon, numerously and financially signed, in the case of Wm. G. Kingsbury now serving out his term of confinement in Thomaston Fair for complicity in burning the Baptist Church in China.

Dr. W. B. Lapham, chairman of the Building Committee of the new chapel for the Insane Hospital, advertises for proposals for furnishing the materials and doing the brick work of the building. It is said I closed special bid at \$10,000.

Miss Helen W. Fuller, daughter of Ebenezer Fuller, Esq., and a young lady of superior attainments and qualifications for teaching, has been appointed First Assistant in the High School of this city, to succeed Miss Mary W. Lufkin, who vacated the position at the close of the last term.

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The Journal says that Rev. C. F. Penney pastor of the Free Baptist Church in this city, has under deliberate consideration the recall which he has received from Lynn Mass. We hope to hear more of him.

On Saturday or Sunday night last, we learned that the stable of Daniel Foster on Hill in this city was entered by burglars, and a single horse mounted harness, mostly new, was carried off.

## An Eminent Catholic Excommunicated

The attempt of Pius IX and his Jesuit supporters to prop up his failing temporal power by engraving upon the creed of the Catholic church the dogma of the infallibility of the pope, is beginning to bear its legitimate fruit. A German theologian and historian of great learning and influence, Dr. Döllinger, took a stand against the dogma. The Bishop of Munich ordered him within ten days to give in his adhesion to the new doctrine. With this demand the doctor refused absolutely to comply, and gave his reasons thereto. The Pope thereupon resorted to a weapon that was very sharp and effective five hundred years ago, but is quite dull and useless. Dr. Döllinger was excommunicated.

It readily occurs to any one familiar with the history of Luther's Reformation that there is a similarity between the position of affairs now and then. The result of the present difficulty cannot be foreseen, but it may easily turn out that Döllinger shall be to Pius IX, what Luther was to Leo X, and that in attempting to confer power, the Pope is forcing a schism that shall drive from the folds of the Romish church the great body of German Catholics. Not that they will go over to the Protestants, but that they will throw off forever the authority of Rome. Such a movement would meet with the hearty sympathy of lovers of religious liberty in all countries. It would free German Catholics from heavy fetters that have thus far hindered their progress toward more liberal ideas.

Dr. Döllinger is not the first devout and learned Romanist who has lately found the papal jacket too strait to wear. The resemblance of Father Hesychast, the great Parisian preacher, is still fresh in the reader's mind. These two are representatives of a large class of divine whose ideas are far in advance of those prevalent at the Vatican. There is a large increase of 213,660 acres of improved land in farms, improved 2,017,474, total 2,704,125 acres, and 1,000,000 other unimproved acres.

Present cash value of farms, \$100,000,000; value of buildings, implements, &c., \$100,000,000; value of houses, 175,000.

Value of all live stock, \$100,000,000.

Value of spring wheat, \$100,000,000.

Rye, \$100,000,000.

Cats., \$100,000,000.

Horses, \$100,000,000.

Pounds of tobacco, \$100,000,000.

Gallons of wine, \$100,000,000.

Bushels of peans and beans, \$100,000,000.

Tons of hay, \$100,000,000.

Value of orchard products, \$100,000,000.

Value of forest products, \$100,000,000.

Animals slaughtered, \$100,000,000.

It will be seen by the above statement that there is an increase of 213,660 acres of improved land. The cash value of the farms has also increased over 30 per cent, or \$24,273,426.

The number of horses reported shows an increase of nearly 11,000 while that of milk cows, working oxen, other cattle, sheep and swine has decreased. The value of live stock has increased over fifty per cent. The value of animals slaughtered has nearly doubled and the wool crop shows a good increase. As to butter and cheese it will be noticed there is a very large fall off in the latter and a small one in the former article.

'A yield of maple sugar and honey has fallen 50 per cent, according to the figures.

It will be noticed that a good showing on the wheat crop is counterbalanced by a great decline in the amount of corn, rye, oats and barley produced, while the hay crop is about the same as in 1860 and potatoes are raised more abundantly. The value of orchard products has increased two-thirds, which in all indication of good omen. Nearly 300,000 pounds of peans were raised in 1860.

The total estimated value of all farm products, including batters and preserves to stock, in the whole State, was \$33,470,044.

This was an item not included in the enumeration of 1860, and we can therefore make no comparison. We give the county return of this information:

Androscoggin, \$1,587,890.

Franklin, \$1,845,000.

Caribou, \$1,985,510.

Hancock, \$1,985,510.

Kennebec, \$3,497,135.

Knox, \$91,377.

Limestone, \$1,300,000.

Lincoln, \$2,666,750.

Madawaska, \$1,200,000.

Piscataquis, \$1,200,000.

Penobscot, \$1,700,000.

Sebasticook, \$1,200,000.

Washington, \$2,063,750.

Total, \$33,470,044.

REV. W. A. DILLINGER.—For May 6th, is an excellent number. Contents: 1. Ingolding; 2. Seed and Harvest, from the German of Fritz Reuter; 3. A Week in Paris; 4. Mannah; 5. The Knave Successor; 6. Julia Crouch, New York; 7. Hurd & Houghton; 8. Cambridge, River side Press.

A story which shows how three sisters going from their old country home and engaging in work in which they each excelled, went success in that work, and secured the right to command the attention and respect of all classes.

It shows that young girls can succeed in business as well as young men, and that they can

make many kinds of work successfully.

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

## Poetry.

### WORKS, NOT WORDS.

Work is praise of hand and God,  
Prayer which God delighted hears,  
See beside you upreared his word;  
One broad truth, all others are dead;

Dry her tears.

Not long prayers, but earnest soul—  
Put thy shoulder to the wheel;

Bread up thy strength, and let thy store!

Not high sounding words of praise  
Does man's soul stand on grand dome,

But the hand that makes the road;

Bring the poor from life's highways

With the hand that makes the road.

Worship God by doing good—  
Works not words; kind acts, not creeds,

That make the heart live undivided.

Deeds are powerful, mere words weak.

Saints are made by works, not creeds.

Let thy love by actions speak;

Wipe the poor's cheek;

Clothe the poor.

Be it then life's care to another,

And to brighten eyes now dim.

Kindness is the best creed.

God accepts as done my brother,

Unto him.

Our Story Teller.

### A PHANTOM TRAGEDY.

#### A TALE OF SWEDEN.

At twenty-one, I was called upon to serve the term of soldiering, and was sent with the Fusiliers, to be stationed in the ancient city of Stockholm. There I found there was some money left me, but I lived in poor, spartan surroundings, and had rented and furnished a neat little house for myself, as there were no barracks in S— at the time.

When the military exercises were over, early in April, I got a day off, and, having visited my parents, and when ready to leave them again, my mother took me aside to explain to me why my father had been more than usually irritable and excited. He had received many repeated letters from his eldest brother, who lived—as I now learned for the first time—in the vicinity of S—. My father had always been singularly reticent in regard to his early life and the history of his family. But when I asked him, my mother told me on this occasion that they had disagreed at the division of property on the death of their father, and none of them had associated with this other brother since.

Now, however, he had written to represent my father's case, and, for the first time, Frits, the son, was angry with himself as well as with his brother, who was always mediator and referee between father and the children, said it was his wish that I should advise him, what course he should make any—kindly, but that I should make no advance to him. Her own private instructions were that I should write to the old master, and if he had neglected me, however, he was to make no visit, but to write to the committee, and half determined to make a new will, and so forth. My father was angry with himself as well as with his brother, and mother, who was always mediator and referee between father and the children, said it was his wish that I should advise him, what course he should make any—kindly, but that I should make no advance to him.

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I promised to "remember"; to all other questions about this uncle of mine, mother could only reply that she knew nothing more of him.

Her end came in the pursuit of my own pleasures, which were not on duty, and soon forgot under Rosenthal and all. I had, on first returning to S—, made inquiries in regard to him, and was told that he was in a bad way, and had withdrawn from the world, and nothing pleasant or agreeable for myself could grow out of an acquaintance with him.

One day, early in October, a letter was handed me, which proved to be from this redoubtable uncle, and held enclosed a handsome draft for me, and a letter for my military commandant.

The letter to the commandant contained the request that I be allowed to go home, and my uncle should be allowed to visit him at once, for his health was but mortal to him.

I was delighted with my news; there was an air of comfort and quiet within their antique looking walls which could not be found in any other part of the rambling, tumble-down building, and I was half-determined to make a new will, and so forth. My father was angry with himself as well as with his brother, and mother, who was always mediator and referee between father and the children, said it was his wish that I should advise him, what course he should make any—kindly, but that I should make no advance to him.

Locking the outer door, I sought my bed, which I had not slept in for a long time, and when I awoke at my usual hour, the next morning, it was the servant, who announced that he had come to serve breakfast, as the hunters and hounds were ready for a chase, and the day one of the finest. My uncle would receive us at his room.

When I was led to his room, he was again seated by the round table reading. In the room a chandler with three wax tapers was burning; and when I entered, he stopped his reading, and I saw that he was in a bad way, and had withdrawn from the world, and nothing pleasant or agreeable for myself could grow out of an acquaintance with him.

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You must inspect the King's Hall, some day," I advised him; "there is stucco work, and when I asked the reason of this, he said that it was for his health, but mortal to him.

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